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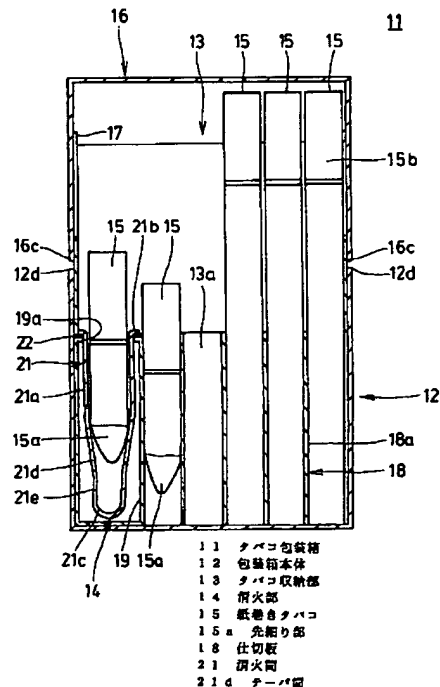
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(54)【発明の名称】 消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱

(57)【要約】

【目的】タバコ収納部に収納された紙巻きタバコを吸ってその吸殻が増えても包装箱本体の大きさが変化せず、携帯性を向上でき、かつタバコ収納部の全ての紙巻きタバコを吸い終わると包装箱ごとごみ箱に捨てることができる。また火のついた紙巻きタバコを消火筒に挿入するだけで直ちに消火でき、紙巻きタバコの消火筒への挿脱を容易に行うことができ、消火した紙巻きタバコの吸殻を全てタバコ収納部に収納でき、かつ吸殻の投捨てを防止できる。

【構成】複数の紙巻きタバコ15が包装箱本体12のタバコ収納部13に収納される。包装箱本体の消火部14は紙巻きタバコを挿脱可能であって挿入状態で紙巻きタバコの火を消す消火筒21を有する。タバコ収納部に仕切板18が設けられ、仕切板は複数の使用前の紙巻きタバコ又は火を消した紙巻きタバコを1本ずつ挿入可能にタバコ収納部を区画する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 包装箱本体(12)内に複数の紙巻きタバコ(15)を収納するタバコ収納部(13)と、前記紙巻きタバコ(15)を挿脱可能であって挿入状態で前記紙巻きタバコ(15)の火を消す消火筒(21,41)を有する消火部(14)とがそれぞれ設けられ、

前記複数の使用前の紙巻きタバコ(15)又は火を消した紙巻きタバコ(15)を1本ずつ挿入可能に前記タバコ収納部(13)内を区画する仕切板(18)が前記タバコ収納部(13)に設けられた消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱。

【請求項2】 消火筒(21,41)はその上部が紙巻きタバコ(15)の外径より僅かに大きい内径を有するように形成され、その下部が挿入された前記紙巻きタバコ(15)の火のついた先細り部(15a)の根元付近を保持しかつ前記根元付近以外の前記先細り部(15a)が筒内面に可能な限り接触しないように前記先細り部(15a)より緩やかに下端に向かって内径が小さくなるテーパ筒(21d,41d)に形成され、その下端が閉塞された請求項1記載の消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱。

【請求項3】 消火筒(21,41)の長さが紙巻きタバコの長さ(15)の1/4~1/2である請求項1記載の消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は市販のタバコ包装箱の改良に関する。更に詳しくはタバコの火を消す消火機能と吸殻入れ機能を兼備したタバコ包装箱に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】喫煙者には防火上又は環境美化のために紙巻きタバコの吸殻を路上や駅のホーム或いは河川、湖、海等に投捨てないことが求められている。灰皿の設置されていない場所、特に屋外でスポーツや釣り等のレジャーを楽しんでいるときに紙巻きタバコを吸う場合には、良識ある喫煙者はその吸殻を収納するための携帯用の吸殻入れをタバコ包装箱とは別に持ち歩いている。

【0003】しかし、上記吸殻入れでは、タバコ包装箱とは別に携帯しなければならず、携帯品を増大させる問題点があった。また上記吸殻入れは火のついた紙巻きタバコを挿入し、吸殻入れの外側から火のついた部分を押潰して火を消さなければならず、比較的煩わしかった。更に携帯に便利のように薄く形成されているため、多くの吸殻を収納できない問題点があった。

【0004】これらの点を解消するために、ケース本体内に市販の紙巻きタバコをその包装箱ごと収納するタバコ収納室と、紙巻きタバコの吸いさしや吸殻を火のついたまま挿入する筒状消火室とが形成され、タバコ収納室と筒状消火室の上面を開放可能に閉止する蓋がケース本体に連結され、蓋の内面に筒状消火室の開口部を密閉する栓状突起が形成されたタバコ用ケースが開示されてい

る(実開平1-130698)。このケースでは、火のついた紙巻きタバコをそのまま筒状消火室に挿入し、この筒状消火室の開口部を栓状突起により密閉するだけで、直ちに消火できるようになっている。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、上記タバコ用ケースでは、紙巻きタバコを包装箱ごと収納するタバコ収納室と筒状消火室とが必要であり、ケース本体の大きさが市販の紙巻きタバコの包装箱より大きくなる不具合があった。また、上記タバコ用ケースは使い捨てでないため、筒状消火室に挿入した吸殻の後始末をする場合には、灰皿やごみ箱が設置された場所に行ったときに筒状消火室から吸殻を抜いて捨てる必要があり煩わしく、しかも灰皿やごみ箱がない場所に長くて筒状消火室の収納本数以上のタバコを吸った場合には、新たに吸ったタバコの吸殻を筒状消火室に挿入するために、既に挿入されているタバコの吸殻を抜取って路上等に捨てるか、灰皿がある所まで持っていて、そこで灰皿に捨てなければならなかった。また紙巻きタバコの吸殻が全て筒状消火室に埋没するので、筒状消火室に挿入された吸殻が抜取りにくい問題点があった。更に、上記タバコ用ケースでは、筒状消火室の底に紙巻きタバコの灰が堆積して筒状消火室のタバコを挿入できる長さが次第に短くなって、筒状消火室の開口部を栓状突起により密閉できなくなる恐れがあった。このため、筒状消火室を定期的に清掃しなければならない煩わしさがあった。

【0006】本発明の第1の目的は、タバコ収納部に収納された紙巻きタバコを吸ってその吸殻が増えても包装箱本体の大きさが変化せず、携帯性を向上でき、かつタバコ収納部の全ての紙巻きタバコを吸い終わると包装箱ごとごみ箱に捨てることのできる消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱を提供することにある。本発明の第2の目的は、火のついた紙巻きタバコを消火筒に挿入するだけで直ちに消火でき、紙巻きタバコの消火筒への挿脱を容易に行うことができ、消火した紙巻きタバコの吸殻を全てタバコ収納部に収納でき、かつ吸殻の投捨てを防止できる消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱を提供することにある。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するための本発明の構成を、実施例に対応する図1及び図6を用いて説明する。本発明の消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱は、包装箱本体12内に複数の紙巻きタバコ15を収納するタバコ収納部13と、紙巻きタバコ15を挿脱可能であって挿入状態で紙巻きタバコ15の火を消す消火筒21又は41を有する消火部14とがそれぞれ設けられ、複数の使用前の紙巻きタバコ15又は火を消した紙巻きタバコ15を1本ずつ挿入可能にタバコ収納部13内を区画する仕切板18がタバコ収納部13に設けられたものである。また上記消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タ

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バコ包装箱は、消火筒21又は41がその上部が紙巻きタバコ15の外径より僅かに大きい内径を有するように形成され、その下部が挿入された紙巻きタバコ15の火のついた先細り部15aの根元付近を保持しつつ根元付近以外の先細り部15aが筒内面に可能な限り接触しないように先細り部15aより緩やかに下端に向って内径が小さくなるテーパ筒21d又は41dに形成され、その下端が閉塞されるように構成されることもできる。更に上記消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱は、消火筒21又は41の長さが紙巻きタバコ15の長さの1/4

【0008】

【作用】灰皿のない屋外で紙巻きタバコ15を吸うために紙巻きタバコ15のうちの1本を取り出し、火をつけて喫煙し、短くなった紙巻きタバコ15をその火のついた先細り部15aから消火部14の消火筒21又は41に挿入する。この状態でタバコ包装箱11を携行する。消火筒21又は41に挿入された紙巻きタバコ15の先細り部15aの根元付近が消火筒21又は41のテーパ筒21d又は41dで保持される。ここで消火筒21又は41のテーパ筒21d又は41d内に火のついた先細り部15aが位置するので、タバコ15の先細り部15aの根元付近がテーパ筒21d又は41dに接触することによってつくられた空間内の酸素が欠乏して消火する。暫くしてまた紙巻きタバコ15を吸うときには、消火筒21又は41に挿入されている紙巻きタバコ15の吸殻をタバコ収納部13の元の位置に挿入した後に、新しい紙巻きタバコ15を取り出して喫煙する。吸い終わった紙巻きタバコ15を消火筒21又は41に挿入する。タバコ包装箱11内の全ての紙巻きタバコ15を吸い終わったときにはタバコ包装箱11ごとごみ箱に捨てる。

【0009】

【実施例】次に本発明の実施例を図面に基いて詳しく説明する。図1～図5に示すように、紙巻きタバコ15の包装箱11は複数の紙巻きタバコ15を収納可能なタバコ収納部13と紙巻きタバコ15の火を消す消火部14とを有する包装箱本体12と、この包装箱本体12の上面に形成された開口部12aを開放可能に閉止する蓋16とを備える(図5)。この包装箱11は市販品と略同一の外形と寸法を有する。

【0010】包装箱本体12は硬質紙により形成され、包装箱本体12の開口部12aの後縁12bの高さは紙巻きタバコ15の長さより僅かに低く形成され(図5)、開口部12aの前縁12cの高さは消火部14の上面より所定の距離だけ高く形成される(図2及び図5)。開口部12aの前縁12cの高さはこの例では消火部14の上面より約10mmだけ高く形成される。開口部12aの両側縁12d、12dはそれぞれ上側水平縁

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12e、傾斜縁12f及び下側水平縁12gからなり、開口部12aの後縁12bの両端はそれぞれ上側水平縁12e、傾斜縁12f及び下側水平縁12gを介して前縁12cの両端に接続される。蓋16は硬質紙により形成され、蓋16の後壁16aは包装箱本体12の開口部12aの後縁12bに沿って折曲げ可能に包装箱本体12の後壁12hと一体的に形成される(図5)。また蓋16の前縁16b及び両側縁16c、16cはこの蓋16により包装箱本体12の開口部12aを閉止したときに開口部12aの前縁12c及び両側縁12d、12dにそれぞれ当接するように形成される(図4及び図5)。更に蓋16により開口部12aが閉止された状態で蓋16及び包装箱本体12間に発生する隙間を塞ぐ内枠17が包装箱本体12の開口部12aの前縁12c及び両側縁12d、12dに沿いかつ開口部12aから所定の距離だけ上方に突出して貼着される(図2及び図5)。

【0011】タバコ収納部13には複数の紙巻きタバコ15を1本ずつ挿入可能にこの収納部13を区画する仕切板18が挿着される。仕切板18は包装箱本体12の開口部12aからタバコ収納部13にそれぞれ鉛直方向に挿入された4枚の縦壁18a及び2枚の横壁18bを有する。縦壁18a及び横壁18bは薄い樹脂板であり、仕切板18はこれらの壁18a、18bを格子状に一体的に形成することにより構成される。タバコ収納部13にはこの例では15本の紙巻きタバコ15が挿入され、仕切板18の縦壁18a及び横壁18bにより15本の紙巻きタバコ15を1本ずつ挿入可能な15個のタバコ挿入部13aが形成される。またタバコ挿入部13aには消火した紙巻きタバコ15の吸殻も挿入可能になっている(図1、図3及び図5)。

【0012】消火部19は包装箱本体12内の一方の側面と底面に密着して挿着される消火箱19と、消火箱19に挿入され紙巻きタバコ15を挿脱可能な消火筒21とを備える(図1、図2及び図5)。この例では消火筒21は1つである。消火箱19は硬質紙により直方体に形成され、消火箱19の高さはタバコ包装箱11の高さの約3/7であり、消火筒21の長さは消火箱19の高さより僅かに短く、即ち紙巻きタバコ15の長さの約3/7に形成される。消火箱19の上面には硬質紙の補強板22が貼着される。消火箱19の上面中央には通孔19aが形成され、この通孔19aには耐熱性材料からなる消火筒21が挿入される。この例では消火筒21は金属パイプである。消火筒21は筒本体21aと、筒本体21aの上端に筒本体21aと一体的に形成されたフランジ部21bと、筒本体21aの下端に筒本体21aと一体的に形成され筒本体21aの下端を閉塞する底部21cとを有する。消火箱19に挿入された消火筒21はそのフランジ部21bを消火箱19の上面の補強板22に接着することにより固着される。筒本体21aの上部

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は紙巻きタバコ15の外径より僅かに大きい内径を有するように形成される。筒本体21aの下部は紙巻きタバコ15の火のついた先細り部15aより緩やかに下端に向って内径が小さくなるように形成されたテーパ筒21dと、テーパ筒21dの下端に接続されタバコ15の外形より小さい内径の平行管21eとを有する。テーパ筒21dは筒本体21aに挿入されたタバコ15の先細り部15aの根元付近を保持し、かつ根元付近以外の先細り部15aが筒内面に可能な限り接触しないように形成される(図1及び図2)。

【0013】このように構成された消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱の使用方を説明する。灰皿のない屋外で紙巻きタバコ15を吸うために、タバコ包装箱11の蓋16をあけて包装箱本体12の開口部12aを開放すると、タバコ収納部13aに整列して収納された紙巻きタバコ15のフィルタ部15bが露出する。これらの紙巻きタバコ15のうちの1本を取り出し、火をつけて喫煙して短くなった紙巻きタバコ15をその火のついた先細り部15aから消火筒21の消火筒21に挿入し、この状態で蓋16を閉じて開口部12aを閉止してタバコ包装箱11を携帯する。消火筒21に挿入されたタバコ15の先細り部15aの根元付近が消火筒21のテーパ筒21dで保持され、消火筒21のテーパ筒21d内に火のついた先細り部15aが位置するので、タバコ15の先細り部15aの根元付近がテーパ筒21dに接触することによってつくられた空間内、即ちテーパ筒21d及び平行管21e内の酸素が欠乏する。このため、タバコ15を消火筒21に挿入してから10秒〜15秒で消火する。またテーパ筒21dがタバコ15の火のついた先細り部15aより緩やかに下端に向って内径が小さくなるように形成されているため、タバコ15を消火筒21に押込んでも、先細り部15aの根元付近のみが消火筒21の内面に接触し根元付近以外の先細り部15aが消火筒21の内面に接触せず、また上述のように急速に消火するので、先細り部15aは完全な灰にならずに炭化して硬化する。この結果、消火筒21内には殆ど灰等が落下しない。

【0014】暫くしてまた紙巻きタバコ15を吸うときには、消火筒21に挿入されている紙巻きタバコ15の吸殻をタバコ収納部13の元のタバコ挿入部13aに挿入した後に、新しい紙巻きタバコ15を取り出して喫煙する。このとき紙巻きタバコ15の吸殻の消火した先細り部15aは硬化しているので、タバコ挿入部13aに挿入しても殆ど灰等が包装箱本体12内に落下することはない。吸い終わった紙巻きタバコ15を消火筒21に挿入する。

【0015】このように、消火筒21に火のついた紙巻きタバコ15を挿入し、消火した紙巻きタバコ15の吸殻を元のタバコ挿入部13aに挿入し、更にタバコ包装箱11内の全ての紙巻きタバコ15を吸い終わったとき

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にはタバコ包装箱11ごとごみ箱に捨てるという簡単な手順で済むので、吸殻の路上等への投捨てが減少し、紙巻きタバコ15の投捨てによる火災の危険性もない。

【0016】なお、上記実施例では包装箱本体及び蓋を硬質紙により形成したが、これは一例であって樹脂により形成してもよい。また、上記実施例では消火筒を金属パイプにより形成したが、耐熱性材料であればこれに限らず熱硬化性樹脂又はその他の不燃性部材により形成してもよい。また、図6に示すように消火筒19内に消火筒41を間隔をあけて被包する粒状剤収容筒42を設け、この粒状剤収容筒42と消火筒41との間に消臭剤である粒状の活性炭43を充填し、更に、テーパ筒41dを含む消火筒41の周面に活性炭43の粒径より小さい多数の孔41fをあけてもよい。この場合、消火時に発生する嫌な臭いを活性炭43により消すことができる。また粒状剤収容筒42と消火筒41との間に活性炭43に代えて粒状の芳香剤を充填してもよい。図6において上記実施例と同一符号は同一部品を示す。また、上記実施例では消火筒の長さを紙巻きタバコの長さの約3/7としたが、消火筒の長さはこれに限定されるものではなく、紙巻きタバコの長さの1/4〜1/2の範囲内にあればよい。また2つ以上の消火筒を消火筒に挿入してもよい。更に、上記実施例ではタバコ収納部を薄い樹脂板からなる仕切板により15本の紙巻きタバコを収納可能に区画したが、タバコ収納部を仕切板により14本以下又は16本以上の紙巻きタバコを収納可能に区画してもよい。仕切板は硬質紙等他の薄い材料でもよい。

【0017】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明によれば、複数の紙巻きタバコを包装箱本体のタバコ収納部に収納し、火のついた紙巻きタバコを消火する消火部に紙巻きタバコを挿脱可能な消火筒を設け、タバコ収納部内を仕切板にて区画して紙巻きタバコ又は消火部にて火を消した吸殻を1本ずつ挿入可能に構成したので、市販のタバコ包装箱に入った紙巻きタバコを吸ってその吸殻が増えてもタバコ包装箱の大きさが変化せず、携帯性を向上できる。また、火のついた紙巻きタバコを消火筒に挿入するだけで直ちに消火でき、消火した紙巻きタバコの吸殻を全てタバコ収納部に収納することができるので、吸殻の投捨てを防止できる。また、タバコ収納部の全ての紙巻きタバコを吸い終わると包装箱ごとごみ箱に捨てるので、利便性がよい。また、消火筒の上部を紙巻きタバコの外径より僅かに大きい内径を有するように形成し、その下部を挿入された紙巻きタバコの火のついた先細り部の根元付近を保持しかつ根元付近以外の先細り部が筒内面に可能な限り接触しないように先細り部より緩やかに下端に向って内径が小さくなるテーパ筒に形成し、その下端を閉塞するように構成すれば、紙巻きタバコの先細り部から灰等が落下しないので、消火筒内や包装箱本体を汚さずに済む。更に消火筒の長さを紙

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巻きタバコの長さの $1/4 \sim 1/2$ にすれば、従来のタバコ用ケースの筒状消火室と比較して、消火が確実にになりかつ紙巻きタバコの消火筒への挿脱を容易に行うことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明実施例の消火機能付吸殻入れ兼用タバコ包装箱の包装箱本体の開口部が蓋により閉止された状態を示す図3のA-A線断面図。

【図2】包装箱本体の開口部を開放した状態を示す図3のB-B線断面図。

【図3】図5のC-C線断面図。

【図4】蓋により包装箱本体の開口部を閉止した状態を示すタバコ包装箱の斜視図。

【図5】包装箱本体の開口部を開放した状態を示すタバ

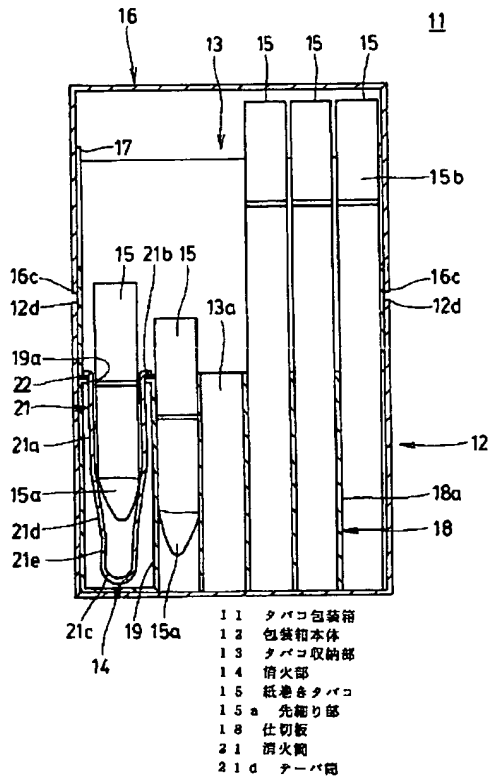
コ包装箱の斜視図。

【図6】本発明の別の実施例を示す消火箱及び消火筒の縦断面図。

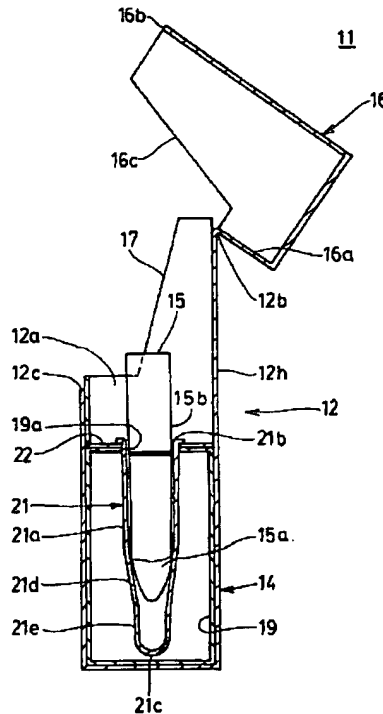
【符号の説明】

- 11 タバコ包装箱
- 12 包装箱本体
- 13 タバコ収納部
- 14 消火部
- 15 紙巻きタバコ
- 15a 先細り部
- 18 仕切板
- 21, 41 消火筒
- 21d, 41d テーパー筒

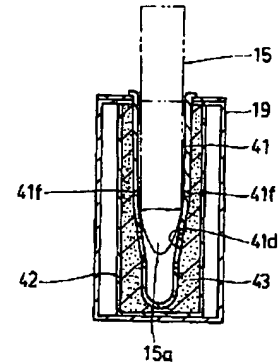
【図1】



【図2】

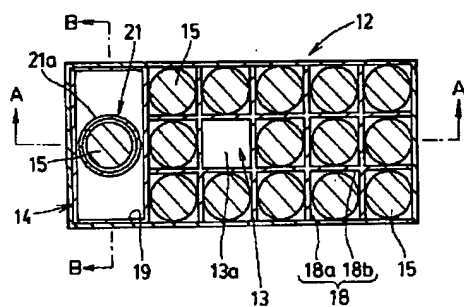


【図6】

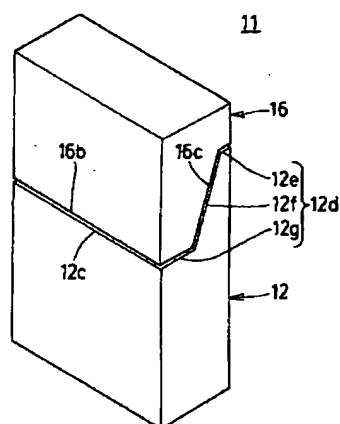


- 15 紙巻きタバコ
- 15a 先細り部
- 41 消火筒
- 41d テーパー筒

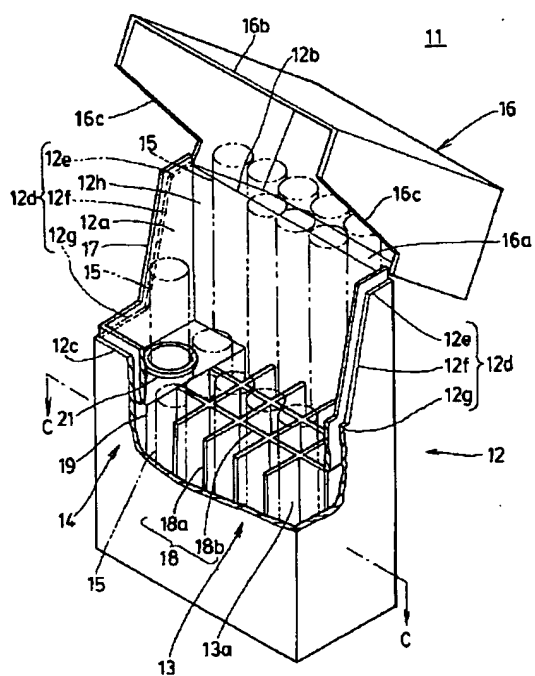
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP406046822A

PAT-NO: JP406046822A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 06046822 A

TITLE: CIGARETTE PACKAGE BOX USABLE AS ASH TRAY PROVIDED WITH
EXTINGUISHING
FUNCTION

PUBN-DATE: February 22, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

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COUNTRY

N/A

APPL-NO: JP04220697

APPL-DATE: July 28, 1992

INT-CL_(IPC): A24F015/18; A24F019/14

US-CL-CURRENT: 206/246

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a cigarette package box effective in preventing the throw-away of a cigarette end by providing a package box with a cigarette-holding part and an extinguishing part, dividing the cigarette-holding part with partition plates and providing the extinguishing part with extinguishing tubes.

CONSTITUTION: A cigarette packaging box 11 is provided with a cigarette-holding part 13 and an extinguishing part 14 having extinguishing tubes 21 for inserting and holding smoking cigarettes. The space in the cigarette-holding part 13 is divided with partition plates 18. Cigarettes 15 and cigarette butts extinguished in the extinguishing part 14 are separately held in each section of the cigarette holding part 13 separated by the partition plates 18.

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plural cigarettes 15 before use or the put out cigarettes one by one.

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to improvement of a commercial tobacco case. Furthermore, it is related with the tobacco case which combined in detail the fire-extinguishing function to extinguish the fire of tobacco, and the ashtray function.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The smoker is asked for not throwing away the cigarette end of paper volume tobacco to the home of on the street and a station or a river, a lake, the sea, etc. for environmental beautification on fire prevention. While enjoying leisure, such as a sport or fishing, on the place in which an ash pan is not installed, especially the outdoors, to the suck case, the sensible smoker is walking along paper volume tobacco with the portable ashtray for containing the cigarette end apart from a tobacco case.

[0003] However, in order to have to carry apart from a tobacco case in the conventional ashtray, the portion which not only making personal effects increase but inserted the paper volume tobacco which fire attached and fire attached from the superficies of an ashtray had to be crushed, fire had to be extinguished, and there was a comparatively troublesome trouble. Furthermore, since it was thinly formed so that conveniently [carrying], there was a trouble which cannot contain many cigarette ends.

[0004] The tobacco receipt room which contains commercial paper volume tobacco the whole case in a case main part in order to solve these troubles, The tubed fire-extinguishing room inserted while paper volume tobacco sucked up, and it put and fire had attached the cigarette end is formed. The lid stopped possible [opening of the upper surface of a tobacco receipt room and a tubed fire-extinguishing room] is connected with a case main part, and the case for tobacco where the plug-like salient which seals opening of a tubed fire-extinguishing room to the inside of a lid was formed is indicated (JP,1-130698,U). In this case, the paper volume tobacco which fire attached is inserted in a tubed fire-extinguishing room as it is, and the fire can be immediately extinguished only by sealing opening of this tubed fire-extinguishing room by plug-like salient.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] however, when rearranging the cigarette end inserted in the tubed fire-extinguishing room, the above-mentioned case for tobacco When it goes to the place in which an ash pan and **** were installed, it is necessary to extract and throw away a cigarette end from a tubed fire-extinguishing room, and are troublesome. and when it is in a place without an ash pan and **** for a long time and the tobacco more than the receipt number of a tubed fire-extinguishing room is smoked In order to insert the cigarette end of the tobacco which newly sucked up in a tubed fire-extinguishing room, it had to bring and throw away to the place which samples the cigarette end of the already inserted tobacco, and throws away in the road etc., or has an ash pan. Moreover, since all the cigarette ends of paper volume tobacco were buried in the tubed fire-extinguishing room, there was a trouble which the cigarette end inserted in the tubed fire-extinguishing room cannot sample easily. Furthermore, in the above-mentioned case for tobacco, the length which the ashes of paper volume tobacco accumulate on the bottom of a tubed fire-extinguishing room, and can insert the tobacco of a tubed fire-extinguishing room became short gradually, and there was a possibility that it might become impossible to seal opening of a tubed fire-extinguishing room by plug-like salient. For this reason, there was troublesomeness which must clean a tubed fire-extinguishing room periodically.

[0006] The purpose of this invention is to offer the portable high ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function which can extinguish the fire immediately only by inserting in a fire-extinguishing cylinder the paper volume tobacco which fire attached, can perform easily the insertion and detachment to the fire-extinguishing cylinder of paper volume tobacco, and can contain all the cigarette ends of the paper volume tobacco which extinguished the fire to a tobacco stowage, and can prevent casting away of a cigarette end.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The composition of this invention for attaining the above-mentioned purpose is explained using drawing 1 and drawing 6 corresponding to an example. The ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function of this invention The tobacco stowage 13 which contains two or more paper volume tobacco 15 in the case main part 12, The fire-extinguishing section 14 which has the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 which insertion and detachment of the paper volume tobacco 15 are possible, and extinguishes the fire of the paper volume tobacco 15 in the state of insertion, or 41 is formed, respectively. The dashboard 18 which divides one [at a time] the inside of the tobacco stowage 13 possible [insertion] is formed in the tobacco stowage 13 in the paper volume tobacco 15 which extinguished the paper volume tobacco 15 or fire before two or more use. Moreover, the above-mentioned ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function It is formed as had a bore with the larger upper part than the outer diameter of the paper volume tobacco 15 in the fire-extinguishing

cylinder 21 or 41. Near the root of tapering section 15a which the fire of the paper volume tobacco 15 with which the lower part was inserted attached is held. It can be formed in 21d of taper cylinders by which it tapers off so that tapering section 15a except near Puerariae Radix origin may not contact a cylinder inside as much as possible, and a bore becomes small toward a soffit more nearly gently than section 15a, and 41d, and it can also be constituted so that the soffit may be blockaded. Furthermore, as for the above-mentioned ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function, it is desirable that the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 or the length of 41 is $1/4 - 1/2$ of length. [of the paper volume tobacco 15] Less than by $1/4$, if fire extinguishing has a bird clapper uncertain and exceeds one half, the tobacco 15 which became short will become easy to be buried in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21. Furthermore, the above-mentioned ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function has the case main part 12 and the base lid 20 in which desorption is possible, in order to remove the cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15 which extinguished the paper volume tobacco 15 or fire before two or more use etc.

[0008]

[Function] One of the paper volume tobacco 15 is taken out for the paper volume tobacco 15 to a suck sake on the outdoors without an ash pan, and fire is attached, it smokes, and the paper volume tobacco 15 which became short is inserted in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 of the fire-extinguishing section 14, or 41 from tapering section 15a which the fire attached. A tobacco case 11 is carried in this state. Near the root of tapering section 15a of the paper volume tobacco 15 inserted in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 or 41 is held by the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 or 21d of taper cylinders of 41, and 41d. Since it tapers off and section 15a is located, the oxygen in the space made when [which fire attached here in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 or 21d of taper cylinders of 41, and 41d] near the root of tapering section 15a of tobacco 15 contacted 21d of taper cylinders and 41d runs short and extinguishes the fire. After inserting in the original position of the tobacco stowage 13 the cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15 in which the paper volume tobacco 15 is inserted by the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 or 41 after a while again at the time of the suck, the new paper volume tobacco 15 is taken out and it smokes. The paper volume tobacco 15 which finished sucking up is inserted in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 or 41. Occasionally, since dust, such as a cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15, collects on a base lid 20, from the case main part 12, the desorption of the base lid 20 is carried out, and it is thrown away.

[0009]

[Example] Next, the example of this invention is explained in detail based on a drawing. As shown in drawing 1 - drawing 5, the case 11 of the paper volume tobacco 15 is equipped with the case main part 12 which has the tobacco stowage 13 which can contain two or more paper volume tobacco 15, and the fire-extinguishing section 14 which extinguishes the fire of the paper volume tobacco 15, the lid 16 stopped possible [opening of opening 12a formed in the upper surface of the case main part 12], and the case main part 12 and the base lid 20 in which desorption is possible (drawing 5).

[0010] The case main part 12 consists of the product made of a resin, or metal, the height of trailing-edge 12b of opening 12a of the case main part 12 is slightly formed low from the length of the paper volume tobacco 15 (drawing 5), and only a distance more nearly predetermined than the upper surface of the fire-extinguishing section 14 in the height of first transition 12c of opening 12a is formed highly (drawing 2 and drawing 5). In the example of this invention, only about 10mm of height of first transition 12c of opening 12a is highly formed from the upper surface of the fire-extinguishing section 14. The edges on both sides 12d and 12d of opening 12a consist of bottom level marginal 12e, 12f of inclination edges, and 12g of bottom level edges, respectively, and the ends of trailing-edge 12b of opening 12a are connected to the ends of first transition 12c through bottom level marginal 12e, 12f of inclination edges, and 12g of bottom level edges, respectively. A lid 16 consists of the product made of a resin, or metal, and posterior-wall-of-stomach 16a of a lid 16 is formed in one possible [bending] along with trailing-edge 12b of opening 12a of the case main part 12 with 12h of posterior walls of stomach of the case main part 12 (drawing 5). Moreover, when opening 12a of the case main part 12 is stopped with this lid 16, first transition 16b of a lid 16 and edges on both sides 16c and 16c are formed so that first transition 12c of opening 12a and edges on both sides 12d and 12d may be contacted, respectively (drawing 4 and drawing 5). Furthermore, the seating rim 17 which takes up the crevice generated between a lid 16 and the case main part 12 where opening 12a is stopped with a lid 16 meets first transition 12c of opening 12a of the case main part 12, and edges on both sides 12d and 12d, and from opening 12a, only a predetermined distance is projected up and stuck (drawing 2 and drawing 5). A base lid 20 is slightly formed greatly rather than the case main part 12 so that desorption can be easily carried out to the case main part 12 (drawing 4 and drawing 5).

[0011] The dashboard 18 divided to a total of 20 partitions of seven partitions, six partitions, and seven partitions is inserted inside / of the tobacco stowage 13] one / at a time / in the tobacco stowage 13 possible / insertion / in two or more paper volume tobacco 15. A diaphragm 18 has wall 18a and horizontal wall 18b which were inserted in the tobacco stowage 13 in the perpendicular direction from the opening 123 of the case main part 12, respectively. Wall 18a and horizontal wall 18b are a thin resin board or a metal plate, and a dashboard 18 is constituted by forming Walls 18a and 18b in one in the shape of a grid. 20 paper volume tobacco 15 is inserted in the tobacco stowage 13 in the example of this invention, and 20 tobacco insertion section 13a which it can insert one [at a time] is formed in 20 paper volume tobacco 15 of wall 18a of a dashboard 18, and horizontal wall 18b. Moreover, insertion also of the cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15 which extinguished the fire is attained at tobacco insertion section 13a (drawing 1, drawing 3, and drawing 5).

[0012] The fire-extinguishing section 14 is inserted in the fire-extinguishing box 19 inserted in one side and base in the case main part 12 by sticking, and the fire-extinguishing box 19, and is equipped with the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 which can insert [tobacco / paper volume / 15] (drawing 1, drawing 2, and drawing 5). In the example of this invention, the number of the fire-extinguishing cylinders 21 is one. the fire-extinguishing box 19 is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped by the product

made of a resin, or metal -- having -- the height of the fire-extinguishing box 19 -- about 3 of height of tobacco case 11/7 -- it is -- the length of the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 -- the height of the fire-extinguishing box 19 -- small -- short -- about [namely, / of the length of the paper volume tobacco 15] -- it is formed in three sevenths The back up plate 22 of the product made of a resin or metal is stuck on the upper surface of the fire-extinguishing box 19. Through-hole 19a is formed in the center of the upper surface of the fire-extinguishing box 19, and the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 which consists of a heat-resistant material is inserted in this through-hole 19a. In the example of this invention, the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 is a metallic pipe. The fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 has pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis 21c which is formed in the upper limit of main part of cylinder 21a, and main part of cylinder 21a in one with main part of cylinder 21a at main part of cylinder 21a, flange 21b formed in one, and the soffit of main part of cylinder 21a, and blockades the soffit of main part of cylinder 21a. The fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 inserted in the fire-extinguishing box 19 fixes by pasting up the flange 21b on the back up plate 22 of the upper surface of the fire-extinguishing box 19. The upper part of main part of cylinder 21a is formed so that it may have a larger bore than the outer diameter of the paper volume tobacco 15. The lower part of main part of cylinder 21a is connected [soffit / of 21d of taper cylinders which the fire of the paper volume tobacco 15 attached and which were formed so that it might taper off and a bore might become small toward a soffit more nearly gently than section 15a, and 21d of taper cylinders], and has parallel pipe 21e of a bore smaller than the appearance of tobacco 15. 21d of taper cylinders holds near the root of tapering section 15a of the tobacco 15 inserted in main part of cylinder 21a, and they are formed so that tapering section 15a except near Puerariae Radix origin may not contact a cylinder inside as much as possible (drawing 1 and drawing 2). A base lid 20 is slightly formed more greatly rather than the case main part 12 so that desorption can be easily carried out from the case main part 12.

[0013] The operation of the ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function constituted as mentioned above is explained. If the lid 16 of a tobacco case 11 is opened and opening 12a of the case main part 12 is opened in order to smoke the paper volume tobacco 15 on the outdoors without an ash pan, filter section 15b of the paper volume tobacco 15 which aligned at tobacco stowage 13a and was contained will be exposed. One of the paper volume tobacco 15 is taken out, the paper volume tobacco 15 which attached fire, smoked and became short is inserted in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 of the fire-extinguishing section 14 from tapering section 15a which the fire attached, a lid 16 is closed in this state, opening 12a is stopped, and a tobacco case 11 is carried. Since tapering section 15a which near the root of tapering section 15a of the tobacco 15 inserted in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 was held by 21d of taper cylinders of the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21, and fire attached in 21d of taper cylinders of the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 is located The oxygen in the space, i.e., 21d of taper cylinders and parallel pipe 21e, made when near the root of tapering section 15a of tobacco 15 contacted 21d of taper cylinders runs short. For this reason, the fire is extinguished in 10 seconds - 15 seconds after inserting tobacco 15 in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21. Moreover, since [which the fire of tobacco 15 attached in 21d of taper cylinders] it is formed so that it may taper off and a bore may become small toward a soffit more nearly gently than section 15a, Although tobacco 15 is stuffed into the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21, since near the root of tapering section 15a contacts the inside of the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21, and tapering section 15a except near a root does not contact the inside of the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 and the fire is extinguished quickly as mentioned above, tapering section 15a does not become perfect ashes, but is carbonized and hardened. Consequently, in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21, ashes etc. hardly fall.

[0014] After inserting in tobacco insertion section 13a of origin of the tobacco stowage 13 the cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15 in which the paper volume tobacco 15 is inserted by the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21 after a while again at the time of the suck, the new paper volume tobacco 15 is taken out and it smokes. At this time, since it tapered off and section 15a has hardened, even if it inserts in tobacco insertion section 13a, there is nothing to which the cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15 extinguished the fire and that the ashes of the paper volume tobacco 15 etc. almost fall in the case main part 12. The paper volume tobacco 15 which finished sucking up is inserted in the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21. Though the ashes of the paper volume tobacco 15 etc. fall in the case main part 12, since there are the case main part 12 and a base lid 20 in which desorption is possible, a base lid 20 is removed from the case main part 12, and the ashes of the paper volume tobacco 15 etc. are removed.

[0015] Thus, insert the paper volume tobacco 15 which fire attached to the fire-extinguishing cylinder 21, and the cigarette end of the paper volume tobacco 15 which extinguished the fire is inserted in tobacco insertion section 13a of origin. furthermore, when finishing smoking all the paper volume tobacco 15 in a tobacco case 11 Since it ends with the easy procedure of removing a base lid 20 and throwing away the cigarette end of ashes and the paper volume tobacco 15 into ****, casting away of a cigarette end on the street decreases, and there is also no danger of the fire by casting away of the paper volume tobacco 15.

[0016] In addition, although the case main part and the lid were formed from the product made of a resin, and metal in the above-mentioned example, it is not limited to these. Moreover, although the fire-extinguishing cylinder was formed by the metallic pipe in the above-mentioned example, as long as it is a heat-resistant material, you may form not only by this but by thermosetting resin or other noncombustible members. Moreover, as shown in drawing 6, the granular agent hold cylinder 42 which opens the fire-extinguishing cylinder 41 and wraps an interval entirely may be formed in the fire-extinguishing box 19, and it may be filled up with the granular activated carbon 43 which is a deodorization agent between the granular agent hold cylinder 42 and the fire-extinguishing cylinder 41, and 41f of holes of a large number smaller than the particle size of activated carbon 43 may be further opened in the peripheral surface of the fire-extinguishing cylinder 41 containing 41d of taper cylinders. In this case, the disagreeable smell generated at the time of fire extinguishing can be removed with activated carbon 43. Moreover, between the granular agent hold cylinder 42 and the fire-extinguishing cylinder 41, it may replace with activated carbon 43 and may be filled up with a granular aromatic. In drawing 6, the same sign as the above-mentioned example shows the same parts. moreover -- the above-mentioned example -- the length of a fire-extinguishing cylinder -- about [of the length of

paper volume tobacco] -- although referred to as three sevenths, the length of a fire-extinguishing cylinder is not limited to this, and should just be within the limits of $1/4 - 1/2$ of the length of the paper volume tobacco 15 Moreover, you may insert two or more fire-extinguishing cylinders in a fire-extinguishing box. Furthermore, although the receipt of 20 paper volume tobacco of a tobacco stowage was enabled in the above-mentioned example by the dashboard which consists of a thin resin board or a thin metal plate, if paper volume tobacco can be contained, the number of partitions of a tobacco stowage will not be limited. Moreover, thin material other than a resin board or a metal plate may be used for a dashboard.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, according to this invention, two or more paper volume tobacco is contained to the tobacco stowage of a case main part. Since it constituted one [at a time] the cigarette end which prepared the fire-extinguishing cylinder which can insert [tobacco / paper volume] in the fire-extinguishing section which extinguishes the paper volume tobacco which fire attached, divided the tobacco stowage in the dashboard, and extinguished fire in paper volume tobacco or the fire-extinguishing section possible / insertion Even if it smokes paper volume tobacco and cigarette ends increase in number, the size of a tobacco case does not change, but portability is high. Moreover, since all the cigarette ends of the paper volume tobacco which could extinguish the fire immediately only by inserting in a fire-extinguishing cylinder the paper volume tobacco which fire attached, and extinguished the fire can be contained to a tobacco stowage, casting away of a cigarette end can be prevented. Moreover, the upper part of a fire-extinguishing cylinder is formed so that it may have a larger bore than the outer diameter of paper volume tobacco. The taper cylinder which the fire of the paper volume tobacco in which the lower part was inserted attached and by which it tapers off, it tapers off so that near the origin of the section may be held and the tapering sections other than near a Puerariae Radix book may not contact a cylinder inside as much as possible, and a bore becomes small toward a soffit more nearly gently than the section is formed. If it constitutes so that the soffit may be blockaded, since ashes etc. will not fall from the tapering section of paper volume tobacco, it is not necessary to soil the inside of a fire-extinguishing cylinder. Furthermore, if the length of a fire-extinguishing cylinder is made $1/4 - 1/2$ of length, as compared with the tubed fire-extinguishing room of the conventional case for tobacco, fire extinguishing becomes certain and the insertion and detachment to the fire-extinguishing cylinder of paper volume tobacco can be performed easily. [of paper volume tobacco]

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function which is characterized by to provide the following, with which the fire-extinguishing section 14 was formed, respectively, and the dashboard 18 which divides one [at a time] the inside of the aforementioned tobacco stowage 13 possible [insertion] was formed in the aforementioned tobacco stowage 13 in the paper volume tobacco 15 which extinguished the paper volume tobacco 15 or the fire before two or more aforementioned use and which has the aforementioned case main part 12 and the base lid 20 in which desorption is possible. The tobacco stowage 13 which contains two or more paper volume tobacco 15 in the case main part 12. The fire-extinguishing cylinders 21 and 41 which insertion and detachment of the aforementioned paper volume tobacco 15 are possible, and extinguish the fire of the aforementioned paper volume tobacco 15 in the state of insertion.

[Claim 2] The fire-extinguishing cylinders 21 and 41 are formed so that the upper part may have a larger bore than the outer diameter of the paper volume tobacco 15. 21d of taper cylinders which the fire of the aforementioned paper volume tobacco 15 with which the lower part was inserted attached and by which a bore becomes small toward a soffit more nearly gently than the aforementioned tapering section 15a so that it may taper off, and near the root of section 15a may be held and the aforementioned tapering section 15a except near [aforementioned] a root may not contact a cylinder inside as much as possible, The ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function according to claim 1 with which it was formed in 41d and the soffit was blockaded.

[Claim 3] The ashtray combination tobacco case with a fire-extinguishing function according to claim 1 whose length of the fire-extinguishing cylinders 21 and 41 is $1/4 - 1/2$ of length. [of the paper volume tobacco 15]

[Translation done.]